

The Scranton Tribune

Published Daily, Except Sunday, by the
Tribune Publishing Company, at Fifty Cents
a Month.New York Office: 150 NASSAU ST.
S. S. GREENLAND,
Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT SCRANTON,
PA., AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

SCRANTON, JUNE 28, 1898.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

Governor—WILLIAM A. STONE.
Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. GOBIN.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—JAMES W.
LATTI.
Judge of Superior Court—W. W. POR-
TER.
Comptroller—J. L. LANGE—SAMUEL A.
DAVENPORT, GALUSIA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.
Twenty-first Dist.—JAMES C. VAUGHAN.
House.
First District—JOHN R. FAIR.
Fourth District—JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM

It will be my purpose when elected to
conduct myself as to win the respect
and good will of those who have opposed
me as well as those who have given me
their support. I shall be the governor
of the whole people of the state. Abuse
has undoubtedly been given in the legis-
lature which is neither the fault of one
party nor the other, but rather the
growth of custom. Unnecessary investi-
gations have been authorized by commit-
tees, resulting in unnecessary expense to
the state. It will be my care and pur-
pose to correct these and other evils in so
far as I have the power. It will be my
purpose while governor of Pennsylvania,
as it has been my purpose in the public
positions that I have held, with God's
help, to discharge my whole duty. The
people are greater than the parties to
which they belong. I am only anxious to
win their approval and my experience has
taught me that that can best be done by
an honest, modest, daily discharge of
public duty.

In their present temper it is clear
that the only thing which can save the
Spaniards from their own folly is a
thorough chastisement and in due season
they will get it.

Scranton Bottled Up.

Our esteemed contemporary, the
Truth, believes that the commercial
outlook on the American continent is
bright, and that if our commercial
expansion in the world brings with it
great responsibilities, it will bring also
with it great honor and great profit.
Truth goes on to advise Scrantonians
with money, brains and energy to rest
content with developing the future of
this city and leave to others the work
of "digging holes in New Mexico" and
"securing options on the auriferous ice
fields of Alaska." This is very elo-
quently and elegantly put. It requires,
however, some qualification. Men of
money, brains and energy seek an out-
let for their expenditure along the line
of least resistance. They will take
their brains, their energy and their
capital to those places, whether in
New Mexico or the "auriferous ice
fields of Alaska," where the returns
for their investments are quickest and
most profitable. The very notion of
energy and activity implies a field of
operation in which to exercise them, or
they will become atrophied as they al-
most seem to have become in Scranton.

The sad fact is that Scranton will
scarcely participate at all in the com-
ing big revival of business throughout
the country so long as its great an-
thraxite coal fields are bottled up by
the railway companies. The prosperity
of Scranton and its neighborhood
depends upon their working and de-
velopment. The men who have made
Scranton what it is, and whom Scranton
has made what they are, reached
prosperity through the anthracite
mines of this region, of course other
industries contributed in their degree
to the same end, but they were inter-
dependent at the beginning, as they
are yet, and are long likely to be.

The coal operators of this region re-
quire and ask only a fair field and no
favor. They do not seek preference
rates for the haulage of their minerals
of tide water. They seek only an equal-
ization of rates on the bituminous and
anthracite coals. This equalization of
traffic conditions they have not ob-
tained and are they likely to obtain it
under prevailing circumstances. An-
thraxite coal is the fuel of the house-
hold and the city. It is clean, it is
economical, it gives out the greatest
heat in the smallest expenditure of
mineral matter. It is relatively more
expensive, weight for weight, than bi-
tuminous coal, and this brings it into
disfavor with small retail dealers and
hawkers in large cities, whose cus-
tomers prefer bulk as measured by
cheapness to the superiority of con-
stituent elements which makes anthracite
the cleanest and most economical
fuel in the world. The people, how-
ever, require only to be educated by a
very short experience in the use of the
two coals to find this difference out for
themselves. Anthracite coal will not
drive the bituminous article out of the
market, but if it is given a fair chance
it will replace the softer article in one
direction by giving it a larger scope as
a steam generator, which is its proper
function.

The first thing the men of money,
brains and energy in Scranton must
do to secure this fair chance is to
build the line of railway to New York
which will give access to tide water
at fair rates for haulage. The chief
reliance of this city as a commercial
center is upon the mines. Our labor-
ing population depends upon them al-
most wholly for a subsistence. Every

addition to our local industries is of
course important. But manufacturers
do not grow up spontaneously. Cheap
coal is only one element in running a
successful manufacturing industry,
and it is not the most important one.
If a city seems to be declining in pros-
perity from whatever reason, indus-
trial speculation shuns it. The young
men first begin to stampede, the older
generation passes away, and torpidity
and stagnation set in. The men of
money, energy and brains go "digging
holes," as it were, in New Mexico, or
explore the "auriferous ice fields of
Alaska." This is a pity, but the fact can-
not be gainsaid. Nothing of this kind,
however, is likely to occur in Scranton.
We want one thing, and that we must
and will have. When the mountain
would not come to Mahomet, Mahomet
had to go to the mountain. As the
railway monopolists have bottled
up our great industry, we must
undertake at all hazards to remove the
obstruction.

Those who are looking for this war
to develop presidential possibilities
should keep their eye on Theodore
Roosevelt.

Our Position Towards Spain.

There have been vague rumors afloat
during the past few days that Spain
has been suing or intending to sue for
peace. Even the conditions upon
which this country was supposed to
take peace proposals into consideration
have been published. There is not the
slightest reason to believe that these
hypothetical conditions embody the
policy of the administration or that
they would be accepted by Spain if
they did. Spain has no intention of
suing for peace, just now at all events.
She is apparently resolved to spend
her last peseta and sink her last ship
in the hopeless struggle which she is
carrying on. Those who speak of
Spain as being desirous of peace or
suing for peace, know little of Span-
ish history or the fatalism of the
Spanish character. We have been
trying to remove this ugly neigh-
bor from any part in the control of the
Western hemisphere during the great-
est part of a century and we do not
suppose that this final and supreme ef-
fort on our part will be rendered any
easier by indulging in illusions of the
peace intentions of the enemy.

The merchants of Barcelona desire
peace on any conditions. They are
aware of the ruin that is overtaking
their country and the financial and
economical prostration in which it will
be after the war is over. But the
grandees of Spain in whose hands the
political power largely rests, are of a
different opinion. They talk of "hon-
or" and "pride," and of the "resources
of the peninsula," as if they were liv-
ing in the halcyon days of Ferdinand
and Isabella. Spain can, undoubtedly,
carry on the war for a time on her
internal credit. She can issue irre-
deemable paper money and force its
acceptance on the soldiers and peas-
antry who are the chief sufferers.

After all neither the one nor the
other know or care what this war is
about. They are driven to support it
in the one instance and to participate
in it actively in the other, in blind
obedience to an egotistical presumptu-
ous aristocracy. If the alternative of
peace or continuance of the war ven-
ued with the merchants and manufac-
turers of northern Spain, they would
submit, as they said, to the amputation
of the Cuban limb rather than have
mortification set in in the whole body.
Cuba has been a rich and valuable
possession to the mercantile classes of
Spain, and if any part of the people
beside the corrupt official class had
reason to regret its severance from the
mother country, it was the Society of
the Friends of Peace of Barcelona.

The dispatch of Camara's fleet to the
Philippines is a move which sets all
thoughts of immediate peace out of
the range of serious consideration. It
is now a question how soon our fleet
will sail across the Atlantic, take the
Canary Islands, and bring the war home
to insular Spain. The sooner we un-
dertake the accomplishment of this
task the sooner the campaign will be
brought to a close. The rebellion in
Cuba has familiarized the Spaniards
with war at a distance. War with this
country is a question to them more or
less of increased cost and stricter en-
forcement of the conscription laws. It
has not taken them unawares, if it has
found them unprepared. The capture
of Santiago will place at the disposal
of the administration a flying squadron
that ought to be able to steam across
the Atlantic and bring home to the
Spaniards in their own country what
our gunners as marksmen can make of
their fortifications as targets. They
will be no longer deluded by the
apocryphal reports of Blanco from
Havana. They will be in a position to
see for themselves and correctly esti-
mate the work of the "Yankee pig"
on Yankee ships. If one of our min-
erals or generals takes up his quarters
at the Escorial it would be an object
lesson not altogether without its value.
At any rate, we must rush this war as
war was never rushed before. Spain's
only hope is in dilatoriness.

The lessons of the battle of La Qui-
quina probably have been cheaply
learned.

Confusing a Plain Issue.

Any theory which is supposed to get
in the thin end of the silver wedge is
eagerly embraced by the advocates of
free coinage. We said there was no
earthly reason why the people should
not have all the subsidiary coinage
they required for the transaction of
their domestic business. We say so
still. Nothing can be more rational or
in closer conformity with sound money
principles. These coins are purchased
at the Mint or from the treasury and
are paid for in gold, or those representa-
tives of gold, government bonds and
treasury bills. The people will take
automatically, as many of these coins
as they want and no more; first, be-
cause they are cumbersome; and sec-
ondly, because they are of little or no
intrinsic value in themselves, being too
base for hoarding. They are mere
counters or trade tokens. What gives
them a current value is their parity
with or ultimate redeemability in gold.
The \$1,500,000 "cart wheel" dollars
which it has been agreed to coin an-

usually in connection with the war re-
venue bill will, for the most part, be
at the treasury, as our esteemed con-
temporaries, the Scranton Times, will
find out in due season. This is not be-
cause they are depreciated, for the gov-
ernment is bound and pledged to keep
them at a parity with gold; but as
there are no silver certificates to be is-
sued to represent them, the country will
have nothing to do with them, as cur-
rency, because they are unwieldy and
inordinately heavy as coin. Moreover,
they will not meet a deficiency. Our
currency is at present as ample and
elastic as it needs to be. If the volume
of trade as it increases later on, the sil-
ver dollars may come into requisition,
and retaining their gold parity value,
no harm can or will be done by their
circulation.

Our contemporary is perpetually
confounding the signification with the
transmutation of silver bars into
silver dollars; whereas, as we have al-
ready pointed out, there can be no
seigniorage or profit on the coinage of
silver dollars or subsidiary coinage un-
less they are accepted by the public and
paid for at the treasury. There is no
seigniorage from the coinage of gold,
because the government does not charge
for its coinage. The only cost on the
coinage of gold is for the small quan-
tity of copper alloy which makes the
metal more easily workable in the pro-
cess of coining and less liable to loss
by attrition when coined. The mon-
etary theories of the Times are becoming
really diverting.

All that anthracite needs is fair play
and this it will demand.

The Navy.

The American navy is now composed
of 11 ships of the first class, 18 of the
second class, 43 of the third class, 6
of the fourth class, 35 torpedo boats
building and authorized, 12 tugs, 6 sail-
ing vessels, 5 receiving ships, 12 un-
serviceable vessels, and 33 vessels of all
rates other than torpedo boats under
construction and authorized. The aux-
iliary navy is composed of 36 cruisers,
23 tugs, 15 revenue cutters, 4 light-house
tenders and 2 fish commission steamers,
making a grand total of 236 regular
and auxiliary vessels, exclusive of
battleships building or authorized and
monitors authorized.

It needs to be enlarged by the addi-
tion of at least ten more first-class
battleships; twenty heavily armored
cruisers carrying the gun power of
ships like the Texas with a speed of
not less than 20 knots and a coal-
ing range of 4,000 knots; an ample num-
ber of transports, several protected dy-
namite cruisers embodying improvements
on the Vesuvius pattern and having, if
possible, guns that can be maneuvered
on carriages of their own; and not less
than 25 first-class gunboats like the
Petrel.

Then we will be in condition to com-
mand respect.

From Port Said to Manila is about
6,500 knots, or 300 knots more than the
distance from San Francisco to Ma-
nila. If Admiral Camara should try
to go to Manila, which is about as
probable as a voyage to the moon, he
could not at the best get there before
July 23, by which time Dewey will have
been reinforced by the Charleston and
the Monterey. The Monterey could
easily dispose of the Pelayo and it
would be strange, indeed, if Dewey's
other ships couldn't handle the Em-
perador Carlos V.

The British Society of Friends has
adopted an address in all lovers of
peace in the United States. That ad-
dress embraces with few exceptions the
entire population of this country. But,
dear Friends, the only reason why this
nation went to war with Spain was no
discontinuity in a few months with the
least possible sacrifice of life, one of the
most bloodthirsty and exterminating
wars of the century.

In this sweltering weather it nat-
urally modifies the enervating tempera-
ture to read of the preparations that
are being made for the race to the
North Pole. Every starts for the Ar-
ctic regions from the United States;
Sverdrup, Nansen's old lieutenant,
from Sweden and an Antarctic expedi-
tion is fitting out in Iceland.

The Troy Times is forty-seven years
old. Its forty-seven years of life have
been years of exceptional usefulness
and today it stands among the very
best newspapers printed in the Eng-
lish language. May its prosperity and
influence for good keep on growing in
an increasing ratio.

It is the opinion of Professor Van
Holst that "the irony of history will
inquire what American warships are
doing in the Philippines when this is a
war for the liberation of the Cubans."
History is more likely to reserve all
its irony for the Spaniards.

Although there has been considerable
peace talk in Europe lately, foreign pow-
ers are not investing in anything but
talk just at present. There is a grow-
ing feeling across the water that in this
instance the peace question is loaded.

INTERSECTIONAL.

Goldkin, the Righteous, known of old,
Priest of the Nation's moral health;
Within whose Post we daily read
The Gospel of the Rights of Wealth;
Great Evening Post, be with us yet,
Lest we forget; lest we forget.

The Tribune drools, the Sun is vile;
The Journal and the World are cold;
Alone thy Post speaks forth the truth—
Not humble, but divinely woe;
Conscientious Post, don't leave us yet,
Lest we forget; lest we forget.

For East our navy sweats the foe;
Manila lies beneath our fire;
We're tempted, Larry, to exult—
But chide us with thy caustic ire
Great Evening Post, reprove us yet,
Lest we forget; lest we forget.

If, proud of Dewey, we cheer his name,
And count the ships the Spaniards lost—
Such boasts as our fathers need—
Blessed folk without the Post;
Goldkin, be still; remain us yet,
Lest we forget; lest we forget.

For Yankee heart that puts her trust
In twelve-inch guns and armor plate,
And recognizes not that all—
Save Godkin—are degenerate;
For looking Spain and wicked brag;
Goldkin, forgive your country's flag.
—McCready Sikes in Life.

Needs an Example
in Colonization

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.
It is with unexpected frequency that
the world has needed for uncounted
centuries just such an experiment in
governing a foreign and conquered
people as our national government has
now the unsought opportunity of making.

The Roman method, which antedated
Rome back into the dawn of history, of
conquest for the sole purpose of ag-
grandizement and tribute at the expense
of the conquered, has been followed from
the days of the Pharaohs to the closing
years of the nineteenth century by every
monarchical government strong enough to
appropriate foreign countries to itself.
Conquest and annexation have gone on more
rapaciously in recent years than in
Rome's palmy days. The entire con-
tinent of Africa has been practically ap-
propriated during this generation as legiti-
mate spoil for division between Great
Britain, France and Germany, and what
British and Russia conquest has left of
Asia is in process of division between the
four great European powers. The tyrannical
continent is protected from a similar
fate only by the mailed hand of our giant
republic. And this modern conquest has
been characteristically Roman in spirit
and method, for tribute and aggrandize-
ment at the expense of the conquered
countries. Incidentally and ultimately a
partial may be repaid by a higher civil-
ization, but the undeniable industries with
which conquering governments have hith-
erto treated subjected peoples is a re-
trench to civilization itself.

Millions of people kept down by mili-
tary force in virtual serfdom from gen-
eration to generation and century to
century have suddenly come under the
control and tutelage of the United States
of America. The responsibility is not of
our seeking. It has come to us as if by
divine dispensation. The American
victory was marvelous as the miraculous
triumphs recorded of Israelitish hosts
which followed the ark of the covenant
in olden times. To rescue the tyrannical
continent, to plunder, non-progressive
policy of Spain by a just, enlight-
ened, progressive government of the Philip-
pines is an object lesson to the world.
The responsibility of demonstrating that
this can be done has come to this coun-
try in a way that it cannot ignore with-
out loss of national manhood, prestige
and safety.

Divine purpose in human affairs has
been shown more than in any other
case so far in bloodless conquest, to our
own side, of the Philippines. Not for Roman
conquest, European spoliation, and Span-
ish oppression, but for the rights of man
and progress of the race have the Philip-
pines been assigned by the fortunes of a
righteous war to the control of the
United States, and to exercise such con-
trol as will lead to the great Asian
population onward and upward in the
path of enlightened self-government will
be the third sublime achievement of our
magnificent republic.

TEUTONIC DESTINY.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.
W. H. Wilson, who, next to our own
Captain Mahan, is chief authority on
naval matters, insists in the Pall Mall
Gazette that the war now in progress is
a war of races. The Anglo-Saxon or Teu-
tonic race again is pitted against the
Latin. In all time past like contests have
been decided favorably to the Teutons.
Caesar, indeed, made a temporarily suc-
cessful invasion of Germany; but he
merely taught the Goth and the Saxon,
the Angles and the Visigoths, how to deal
with the Roman legion. Before long
Alaric the Goth was camping at the gates
of Rome. Caesar's legions were with-
drawn from Britain, and England
became a Teutonic military colony; nor
was the condition changed by the Norman
conquest, for the Normans were North-
men, descendants of the followers of
Rollo the Viking, who the dispossessed Louis
the Simple and made another French prin-
ce to be another Teutonic domain. The
descendants of the men whom Tacitus de-
scribed as tall, with long and fair hair,
very muscular, and with blue eyes, have
dominated in the world for well-nigh a
thousand years. They have been above
all other things sea kings. The English
branch of the Teutons destroyed the
armada, and won at Trafalgar, and col-
onized all of the northern continent of
America. The Germanic branch is flying
its flag at Kiao-tsun. The American
branch of the Teutonic race asserted and
won its independence of the English
branch, and in many a hard-fought fight
won naval and naval laurels. We have
been victorious in all our wars, and we
have with few exceptions, have been
dominant in the world for well-nigh a
thousand years. They have been above
all other things sea kings. The English
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been victorious in all our wars, and we
have with few exceptions, have been
dominant in the world for well-nigh a
thousand years.

Mr. Wilson predicts certain victory for
the United States. "The Anglo-Saxon
vigor of the Anglo-Saxon has been sup-
planted by the luxuries of civilization." We
decline to entertain the fear suggested.
The Teutonic race, in all its branches, is
as hardy and as daring as ever it was.
The German is making new empires in
Africa and Asia; he is not content with
his old empire; he is holding his own in
India and on the banks of the Oxus
river and "the lone Chorasman stream."
This American has explored and re-
claimed what were counted as
desert wastes, and has made a way
through the Rocky mountains, and has
fought an interminable war in which
Southern and Northern not only dis-
played prodigies of valor, but furnished
examples of that fortitude that endures
cold, hunger, and disease, and fights and
wins in spite of them. The great Teu-
tonic race is not in process of deteriora-
tion. The Duke of Wellington was ac-
customed to say that "my dandy officers
are my best ones," and during the Indian
mutiny General Colin Campbell said
much the same thing. It is not from
the downtrodden and needy that our
great volunteer army is recruited. It is
from that great mass of the people that
neither is ennobled with riches nor op-
pressed by poverty that the main
strength of our armies and navies pro-
ceeds. It is not an effeminate mass. It
delights in athletic sports. You cannot
so much as a Young Men's Christian as-
sociation, and hardly a prosperous
church, nowadays without its gymna-
sium.

There is a moral deducible. The great
Teutonic race has been fought for en-
lightenment. It does not, as the Latin
used to boast when Rome was imperial,
"delight in war." It fights always for a
definite purpose, either to defend what
it has or to acquire what it needs. What
it wins it holds. What it holds it im-
proves.

AMERICAN CONFIDENCE.

From the Pittsburg Times.
One of the most pleasing features of
the war is the positive American con-
fidence in the result. Never for a min-
ute has there been a doubt of what was
to happen to Spain's forces. When our
troops came out from their cover and were
encountered in battle, American meth-
ods were toward the accomplishment of
results. Thrown upon his own resources
in the early days of pioneer life, the
American, through successive genera-
tions, has turned his attention toward

GOLDSMITH'S G. B. BAZAAR.

Warm Weather Wearables

A bargain budget. Bright, breezy batches of coolness and comfort. A store
full of sensible, seasonable merchandise suited to your summer needs. All
priced to push the business far in advance of previous records.

The Wash Goods Stock

Is now at its best, assortments most complete, qualities reliable, prices lower
than you'd expect.

At 5 cents you can buy beautiful Lawns, worth double.
At 10 cents you can buy Dimities, Madras and other thin goods that will
surprise you.

The Shirt Waist Stock

No stock in this store will give better account of itself for the next sixty days
no stock better equipped to add to your summer satisfaction.

White Lawn Waists at 25c, 49c and 73c that are worth double.
Printed Lawn, Dimity and Madras Waists at 49 cents and upwards.

Summer Separate Skirts

The economy of the Summer Wash Skirt is to be commended. The style and
comfort of these popular garments there's no gainsaying. The prices put
them within easy reach of all.

Linen Crash Skirts, 45 cents and upwards.
White Duck Skirts, 98 cents and upwards.
White Pique Skirts, \$1.98 and upwards.

Lewis, Reilly
& Davies.

ALWAYS BUSY.



Our Korrek Shape Shoes

FOR GENTLEMEN, HAVE MORE
FRIENDS THAN ANY OTHER
SHOES MADE.

Lewis, Reilly & Davies,
114 AND 116 WYOMING AVENUE.

achievement. He was not interested in
appearances, but in results. The Ameri-
can has been a worker all his life, and a
worker on systematic lines. Success has
been his always, because he sought it
with persistent and intelligent effort. The
Yankee will win because he gets what he
wants for a moment would stimulate him to
develop some other method to win out.
He hammers away until he gets what he
is after, and never dreams that there is
such a thing as defeat. That's why he
is confident, and why he has reason to
be.

AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

From the Philadelphia Stockholder.
The movement now in progress to
"boom hard coal" is certain to turn out
to be altogether futile unless supported
by the railroads whose traffic consists
very largely of the product of the anthracite
region. This support must embrace
stimulation of bituminous as a locomotive
fuel on those lines, and such a re-
adjustment of prices and tolls as will
bring cost of hard coal at points of con-
sumption measurably near that of soft
coal. The conservation of the anthracite
industry is literally essential to the life
of at least three of the railroad sys-
tems operating in eastern Pennsylvania.
The position of affairs at this juncture
is most critical, and positive action of
some sort is loudly called for. The use
of anthracite for steam-making purposes
has been decreasing latterly at an alarm-
ing rate, and even the domestic employ-
ment of hard coal, regarded as the last
entrenchment of that interest, already is
seriously affected by the encroachment
of bituminous coal in the form of gas.
People who have investments in anthracite
mining and railroad properties are
looking for some action that shall be done
for their protection, and it should be
quickly done.

OBSTRUCTING THE WAR.

From the New York Sun.
The possession of Hawaii is necessary to
this country for the immediate purposes
of this war. If the United States never
add another square foot to their terri-
tory, the still must have Hawaii. Leav-
ing out of consideration any question of
the final disposition of the Philippines or
of the future naval and commercial
necessities of America it must have Hawaii
now. That is essential to the successful
prosecution of the campaign begun so
successfully by Dewey.
A party that shuns for war yet refuses
to vote for the necessary means of car-
rying on the war, makes a very black
mark against itself in the public mind.
In spite of the fact that too few consis-
tently patriotic Democrats in congress
have relieved themselves from this dis-
graceful burden, the Democratic party as
a whole will be punished at the polls for
the narrow stupidity of a majority of its
nominal leaders. The party that opposes
a war once begun is a ruined party.

THE SECRET OF COLONIZATION

New York Commercial-Advertiser.
The manufacturers of every realm have
overlaid the absorptive capacity of their
own people. This is the secret of the
"imperial" "colonial" "grab" policy of
half Europe. No nation now seeks for-
eign territory merely for the sake of the
square miles. No nation conquers for-
eign territory for purposes of spoliation.
The commercial traveler with his
bag of samples is the power behind the
army in all "colonial expansion" now.
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